

MINISTÈRE DE L'ENVIRONNEMENT  
DE L'ÉNERGIE ET DE LA MER

MINISTÈRE DU LOGEMENT  
ET DE L'HABITAT DURABLE

# **CONCOURS D'OFFICIERS DE PORT ADJOINTS SESSION 2016**

## **EPREUVE 2**

### **ANGLAIS**

(durée : 2 heures - coefficient 1)

**Version et thème faisant appel à des connaissances en anglais de niveau  
élémentaire à caractère maritime**

**L'USAGE D'UN DICTIONNAIRE ENTIEREMENT REDIGE EN ANGLAIS  
EST AUTORISE**

Ce document comprend **3** pages y compris celle-ci

## **I- VERSION :Traduire intégralement le texte ci-dessous**

### **PORT ENVIRONMENTAL ISSUES**

- 1. Port Waste Management**
- 2. Dredging**
- 3. Dredging Disposal**
- 4. Dust**
- 5. Noise**
- 6. Air Quality**
- 7. Bunkering**
- 8. Hazardous cargo**
- 9. Port Development**
- 10. Ship discharge (bilge)**

#### **1. Port Waste Management**

Waste includes oil and oily waters, noxious liquids ; special, controlled and hazardous wastes; sewage and garbage. The production of waste is an aspect related to most of the activities carried out in a Port (e.g. shipping, storage, maintenance, waste management) ; for this reason if its management is not suitable it can be considered as detrimental.

#### **2-3. Dredging and disposal of dredged materials**

Dredging activity consists of periodic removal of material from the seabed in approach channels to port and harbour basins to maintain widths and depths to ensure the safe access for vessels. ✓  
It can have effects such as reduction of the water quality and increase of contaminants.

But, dredging and disposal can also have some positive effects such as removal of contaminated sediments and relocation to safe areas or use of the material extracted to regenerate beaches and coastlines.

#### **4. Dust**

Dust can constitute health hazards for employees or the public. The most common sources of dust are open storage, handling and spillages of dry bulk cargoes. Dust may also cause a serious risk of explosion in the port and surrounding area.

#### **5. Noise**

Noise is related to most mechanical or industrial activities carried out in a port and this aspect creates an important impact on the employees, wildlife and the public.

#### **6. Air quality**

Air emissions include substances gaseous or material and energy escaping to the atmosphere. The presence of these products in the atmosphere and their interaction can create air pollution affecting the local climate, the weather, health and the global environment.

#### **7. Bunkering**

Bunkering is defined as the action or process of supplying a ship with fuel. This activity taking place in ports and can cause oil spills in this area. This kind of pollution and its distribution can create potential harmful effects on the environment (water quality and sediments quality), health, fisheries and recreational activities.

### **8. Hazardous cargo**

Storage of hazardous and dangerous cargo may result in specific environmental risks dependant on the physical- chemical characteristics of the chemicals stored, the method of storage, the location, size and management of the storage site. Dangerous cargo, their properties, stowage and storage requirements are given in the 'International Maritime Dangerous Goods Code' (IMDG) published by the IMO.

### **9. Port Development (land related)**

The lack of space and the increasing number of industries located in the Port area can create destruction of natural areas close to the Port. The port infrastructure can generate social conflicts because of increased traffic and the lighting used during night operations give the Port the appearance of a busy industrialized district.

### **10. Ship discharge (bilge)**

Bilge water can be found aboard every vessel, but its composition is always unique. Bilge water can contain water, oil, dispersants, detergents, solvents, chemicals, particles and more. If this water is released to the port, it can cause a potential threat to the water quality.

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## **II- THEME : Traduire en utilisant les « phrases normalisées »**

- 1)** La surveillance constante de l'amarrage devra être assurée afin d'éviter tout déséquilibre des amarres et déplacement des navires.
  - 2)** Avez-vous une hélice à pales orientables ou fixes ?
  - 3)** Un remorqueur est obligatoire pour les mouvements d'entrée, déhalage et sortie du port.
  - 4)** L'accord de la capitainerie est obligatoire avant de commencer les opérations de déchargement. Cet accord sera donné lorsque l'officier de port de service aura vérifié que la check-list est bien renseignée.
  - 5)** Les travaux à feu nu sont interdits pendant les opérations de soutage du navire.
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